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house organ of today in terms of widening markets, impersonal relations, intense competition, and the other characteristics of modern business. It is at least possible that he will resent the evident bias of the author in favor of house organs as a form of advertising, the efforts to "sell" the house organ idea with practically no recognition of its limitations. And he is almost sure to desire a fuller treatment of the "company magazine" or "plant organ" in view of its importance in present-day programs of employment administration.

In spite of frequent illustrations and a wealth of case material the book is hard to read—partly because of the author's excessive use of short paragraphs and tendency to stringy organization in place of clean-cut analysis, but chiefly because of poor spacing and other elemental faults of typography. However, for all who want a comprehensive, authoritative, and highly practical discussion of house organ policies and technique, the book is easily the best available. This does not mean much as long as the book stands practically alone in its field, but it bids fair to hold a permanent place in house organ literature. Certainly Mr. Ramsay may confidently expect his book to succeed in what he calls his primary purpose—to bring not *more* house organs, but *better* house organs into the business world.

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*Selected Readings in Public Finance.* By C. J. BULLOCK. 2d edition. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1920. Pp. 920.

This is a new edition of Bullock's standard collection of readings in public finance. It retains three-fourths of the original selections, and replaces the remainder by more recent material. There are, in addition, three entirely new chapters, dealing with topics which have only of late been given the attention which they deserve in treatises on public finance, viz., State and Local Taxation, Problems of Tax Administration, and the Increment Tax. Although the second edition contains 250 pages more than the original edition, the substitution of a finer paper has substantially reduced the size and weight of the book.

At least while the present scarcity of satisfactory texts in public finance continues, this book is absolutely indispensable for college courses in public finance, whether with or without an accompanying textbook of the more formal type, and has no real competitor in its own field. The revision has greatly added to its usefulness, and the only

major criticisms which suggest themselves are the scant attention which it gives to the important changes in the federal tax system which have been introduced since 1913, and the absence of any discussion of excess profits taxes and of current proposals for sales taxation.

Progressive taxation, discussed in a selection written by Seligman, receives only half-hearted support. He accepts it as an ideal, but rejects it as an administratively unworkable standard of taxation. The modern tendency is decidedly in the direction of ever steeper graduation in taxation, but the older academic writers, almost without exception, oppose either the principle or the practice of graduation, or both. Alfred Marshall's recent uncompromising and, to the reviewer, unanswerable, espousal of the principle and practice of *steep* graduation would have been a valuable addition to this collection. It would have shown that there is at least one of the older economists who finds himself able on scientific grounds to approve of the current liberal tendencies in taxation, instead of opposing them or damning them with half-hearted and skeptical support.

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*The History and Problems of Organized Labor.* (Revised). By FRANK T. CARLTON. New York: D. C. Heath and Co., 1920. Pp. 554.

This is a revision of Professor Carlton's well-known textbook, which was originally published in 1911. The most noteworthy new features are the addition of the chapter on "Scientific Management," the acceptance of Hoxie's functional classification of unionism and the bringing of the illustrative material and legislative development down to date. The revision, however, is faulty in these respects: (1) the statistical material covering manufacturing (p. 69) does not extend beyond 1905; (2) the author has not availed himself sufficiently of the material which Professor Commons and his associates have brought together in their *History of Labor in the United States* or of Brissenden's notable study of the I.W.W.; (3) an inaccuracy results from carrying over the earlier statement that "The unions among workers in the clothing industries are increasing in strength, but it hardly seems probable that the Unions can cope effectually with the home sweatshop" (p. 442). As a matter of fact, home work has largely disappeared in the men's clothing industry, and has been replaced in New York by the contract